#### **DVT Pump**

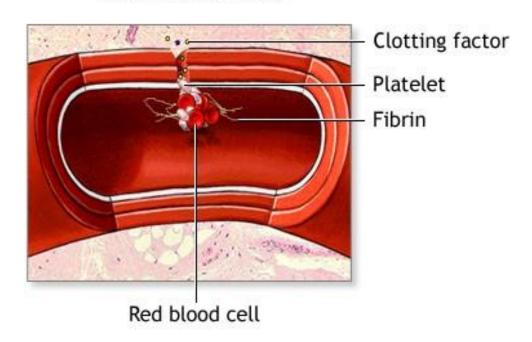
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#### **Blood Clot Formation**

- Blood clot formation is a normal process in the body that prevents you from bleeding too much when a blood vessel is injured.
- Clotting factors are proteins found in blood that work together to make a blood clot.
- Tiny cells in the blood called platelets stick together around the wound to patch the leak. Blood proteins and platelets come together and form what is known as a fibrin clot.

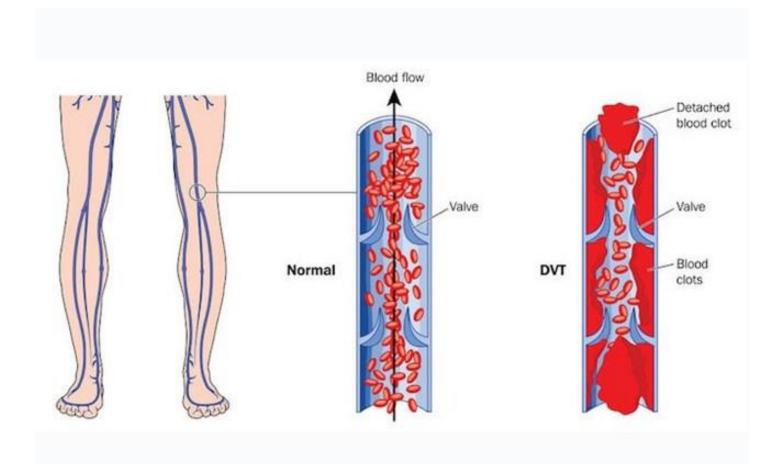
#### Blood clot formation



#### What is DVT

- Sometimes, blood clots form within a blood vessel and may become lodged in veins deep inside the muscle this is known as deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
- Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)
  It is the formation of a blood clot (Thrombus) within a deep vein, most commonly the legs.
- This happens due to reduced blood flow mainly due to long term immobilization

## Normal vs. DVT



## Pulmonary Embolism

- Pulmonary Embolism (PE): Most dangerous and potentially fatal consequence of DVT. Occurs when a blood clot detaches and travels to the heart, blocking the arteries.
- Patients are usually asymptomatic until the occurrence of a fatal PE
- DVT and PE together are termed as Venous Thrombosis (VTE)

#### **Adverse Effects**

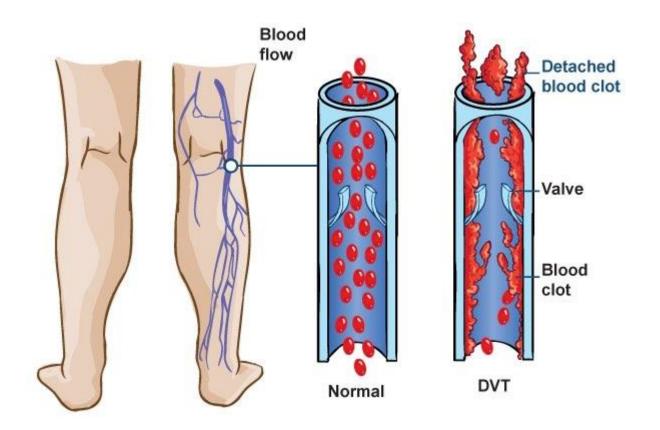
Adverse effects of DVT are:-

Death

Recurrence

Post- Thrombotic Syndrome (PTS)

DVT causes rupture of small superficial veins and increases pressure in the deep veins and capillaries this causes Pain, Swelling, varicose veins, ulcers



- ▶ 30% chances of fatalities due to Pulmonary Embolism (PE) caused by DVT formation
- DVT formations occur when the patient is unable to move his legs on his own
- Treatment options for PTS include proper leg elevation, compression therapy, or electrostimulation devices, pharmacotherapy (pentoxifylline), herbal remedies (such as horse chestnut, rutosides), and wound care for leg ulcers.

#### **DVT PUMP**

- The Pump provide periodic external pressure on legs which stimulates the blood flow and reduces the possibility of DVT formation.

- DVT pumps help in preventing DVT formations.
- Note Note Note 1 Note 1
- ▶ The pump cab be anchored to beds & stands.

#### DVT PUMP DEVICE



### Koleno DVT System

- ▶ Koleno DVT System is easy to use, single button operation
- Lightweight pump with detachable hooks to hang on the bedside
- Easy push-to-click connectors
- Pressure set at a standard 40 mmHg
- ▶ Single chamber Intermittent Pneumatic Compression (IPC) sleeves
- Pump compatible with all 3 types of sleeves; Calf, Thigh and Foot
- Special provision for foot sleeve with a dedicated button.
- Pressure for foot sleeve set at a standard 120 mmHg
- Audio visual alarm incase of loose connections or leakage in sleeves
- Sweat and moisture absorbent sleeves

# **Technical Specifications**

- ▶ Input Rating: AC 100V-240V 50/60, 04A-0.2AFuse
- ▶ Rating: 1A or T1 AH 250VAir
- Pressure: 75-106kPA
- Classification: Class I, Type BF, Not AP or AGP type
- Classification to FDA: Class II Operational
- ▶ Humidity: 30% to 75% Storage & Transportation
- ▶ Humidity: 30% to 75% Operational
- ▶ Temperature: 15C to 35C Storage & Transportation
- ▶ Temperature: 5C to 60C

# Components of DVT Pump

- There are three main components of Koleno DVT Pump:-
- ▶ 1. Pump
- ▶ 2. Sleeves
- 3. Air Hoses

## 1. PUMP



# 2. SLEEVS



## 3. AIR HOSES



#### **Types of Sleeves**

- There are three types of sleeves :-
- 1. Thigh sleeve
  Covers thigh and calf
  Pressure 40 mmHg
- 2. Calf sleeve
  Covers calf only
  Pressure 40 mmHg
- 3. Foot sleeve
  Covers foot only
  Pressure 120 mmHg

# How Koleno DVT Pump Works

- An inflatable jacket encloses the limb having DVT
- Hose is connected to a pneumatic pump
- Air is pumped in and out of the sleeve
- When air is pumped in, blood is squeezed out of the limb
- When air is taken out, blood is allowed to flow back into the limb.





End